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tory, with the bitter blasphemies of despair and the groans of the wounded and dying. All business suspended, railroads torn up, cities bombarded, houses wrecked and burned, women and children ruthlessly driven from home, the country everywhere desolated! The flower of the Dutch population will in all probability be swept away. The British forces, whatever the outcome of the struggle may be, will be fearfully cut to pieces, and more hearts than the Queen's will bleed at the cruel losses. New burdens of taxation will be laid on the people. Deadly race hatred will be engendered which no one now living will see pass away. It is a spectacle to drive one into the darkest caverns of pessimism and despair! These two nations are professedly Christian, reading the same Bible, praying to the same God, pretending to love and follow the same Saviour! And here they are madly exterminating one another, as if they had taken their inspiration from the altar of hell!

What the result will be it is useless to forecast. Appeal has been made to brute force and cunning, and the combatants will have to abide by the results. The war will not decide who is right, but only who under the circumstances is strongest, most enduring, most skilful and cunning in the use of deceit and violence. Rather, the war has already decided that both are wrong, and the memory of the great sin which they are committing will never be effaced from human history. It is easy to argue that the victory of either side will prove a gain to civilization. But it is certain that the sin of both sides in going to war has not only inflicted for the present a ghastly wound upon civilization, but will leave great and serious obstacles in its way for generations to come. Civilization will revive in spite of the war, and South Africa will some day grow green again; but the time and treasure and lives wasted can never be recalled.

The friends of peace will learn from this conflict that they must push their work wider and deeper into the hearts and consciences of the people. This is the only abiding remedy for war. The thoughts and dispositions of individuals and of peoples toward one another must be so changed that national leaders like those which have brought on this senseless conflict will become an impossibility. "If nations choose to play at war, they will always find their governments willing to lead the game." Ruskin means by this that the hearts of peoples must be so changed that there will be no game and no leaders.

Editorial Notes.

Judge Day's Letter. Judge Day's effort, in his letter to Congressman Watson of Columbus, O., to show that the United States got its assumed title to the Philippines not by conquest, but by purchase, is not very successful. The prime thing pro-

posed by the Peace Commission at Paris to the Spanish commissioners was not the purchase of the islands for the sum of \$20,000,000, or any other sum. The basis of the transaction was the insistence by Judge Day and his associates that Spain should cede the islands to the United States. No one knows this better than Mr. Day. The Spanish Commission was allowed no choice in the matter. They protested with brokenness of spirit, but Judge Day held the power of the United States over their heads, and rather than go on with the war they agreed to the cession and to the acceptance of the \$20,000,000 so graciously offered as a poultice to their wound. This may not be conquest by the sword through actual seizing of the territory, but it is conquest in the essential meaning of the term. To attempt to cover up the real thing by the pretence that the title was transferred through an open and willing sale, both parties acting freely, is worse than a quibble. But it is, at any rate, encouraging to find one of the chief actors in the drama openly confessing that conquest of territory is wrong and un-American, as multitudes of Americans, following Judge Day's act at Paris, have said that it is not. We may hope that in time he will also have the frankness to confess that the purchase of sovereignty over an unwilling people, which he now holds to be a virtuous thing, because sanctioned by international law, is equally iniquitous and contrary to every principle of our national life. To seize a man in the wilds of Africa or anywhere else and make him your slave is no greater crime than to buy a man of your neighbor who already holds him in enforced servitude.

At the Massachusetts Republican State **Massachusetts Republicanism.** Convention, held on October 6, the following plank touching the war with Spain and that now in progress in the Philippines was adopted:

"Under the treaty with Spain, the law of nations put upon the United States the responsibility for the peace and security of life and property, the well being and the future government of the Philippine islands; accepting this responsibility, it is our profound trust that the present hostilities can be brought to an early termination, and that Congress, guided by a wise and patriotic administration, will establish and maintain in those islands, hitherto the home of tyrants, a government as free, as liberal, and as progressive as our own, in accordance with the sacred principles of liberty and self-government upon which the American republic so securely rests."

What is here said about the Philippine situation is entirely unworthy of Massachusetts Republicanism. Nothing could surpass it in straddling ingenuity. "As free, as liberal and as progressive as our own!" If that means anything, it means that the government to be set

up in the Philippines shall be absolutely free and independent, for our own government is free from all others. But the makers of the platform did not mean any such thing. This government in the Philippines is to be "established and maintained" by Congress. That is, the Philippines are to be held by force under the sovereignty of the United States, and their government is to be of our making, not of their own. "The present hostilities can be brought to an early termination" only when the Filipinos abandon all pretensions to the right of freedom and independence, and give themselves totally up to our dictation. It is not surprising that this disgraceful straddling has been severely criticized from both sides. The out and out administrationists do not like it; the opponents of the present Philippine policy detest it. Why was it adopted? Because multitudes of Massachusetts Republicans are known to be opposed to the cruel and un-American conquest which is being made of the Philippine people. If we are not greatly mistaken in the temper of these, not one of them will be enticed by this gauzy stratagem into voting for what they know to be fundamentally wrong.

On account of the outbreak of war in **Assembling of Parliament.** South Africa, the British Parliament was convened in extraordinary session on the 17th ult. After the reading of the Queen's speech, the House of Commons proceeded to the consideration of the subject of the Transvaal war. A vigorous protest was made against war by a few members. Even the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who declared that his party would support the government in the exigency, asserted that the war had been brought on by the government's errors and excessive demands. An amendment to the address on the Queen's speech offered by Mr. John Dillon, declaring that war had been brought on by British interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, and that even then a proposition should be made to the South African republic, in harmony with the work of the Hague Conference, received only 54 votes in its support. The ministry was also criticized by the Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, but the party's support was pledged to the government. Both parties agreed in condemning the Transvaal ultimatum, though a number of members believed that the British government was to blame for having brought it on. On the next day a special message was sent in by the Queen asking Parliament to provide additional means for military service. Continuing the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, Mr. P. J. Stanhope, a member of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, moved an amendment and severely arraigned the conduct of the negotiations with

the Transvaal. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, though supporting the government in war measures, joined in the criticism of the negotiations, as did several other members. Mr. Harcourt asserted that British suzerainty over the Transvaal had been dropped in 1884, as successive secretaries of state had held. While dissociating himself from the measures which had brought on the war, he was nevertheless ready to support the government in the unhappy conflict. On the 19th Mr. Chamberlain, the great mischief-maker, made a speech in vindication of the government's course, nearly three hours long, in which he used such harsh terms of his opponents that he was called to order by the speaker. Sir Edward Clarke, a Conservative, in a brilliant speech, vigorously opposed Mr. Chamberlain's positions, also maintained that suzerainty had been dropped in 1884, and declared that war under the circumstances was a crime against civilization. John Morley spoke in similar vein. Mr. Stanhope's amendment expressing disapproval of the negotiations received 135 votes, among whom were many of the leading Liberals. On the next day a motion of Mr. Dillon declaring the calling out of the militia unnecessary received 36 votes. When the question of appropriating £10,000,000 for the war came up, Mr. Redmond created an uproar by insisting that the money ought to be spent in Ireland. The £10,000,000 was appropriated by a vote of 271 to 32. The protest against the war during the four days of the discussion, though securing but a small vote, was a brave and intelligent one, such as perhaps no British government going to war has ever had to meet.

Mr. de Martens, president of the Paris **Of Exceptional Importance.** tribunal, said, in an interview immediately after the decision was rendered:

"I am of opinion that this tribunal of arbitration is of exceptional importance, inasmuch as it is the first tribunal after the Peace Conference at The Hague. It is also important because it is the first tribunal of the kind in which certain rules of procedure have been laid down and communicated to counsel as obligatory, rules which have been adhered to throughout. These rules are the same as were proposed by the Russian government for the Conference at The Hague, and approved there in July. As they had been laid down by the arbitration tribunal in January, they were applied long before the Convention at The Hague took them into consideration.

"Another point of great importance is that ever since 1873 all awards had been decided by a majority, but this is the first occasion where the decision was unanimous. Notwithstanding the great interests involved and the extent of the territory at stake, the boundary which is laid down by the judges is a line based upon justice and law. The judges have been actuated by a desire to establish a compromise in a very complicated question, the origin of which must be looked for at the end of the fifteenth century."

Enlightened and Unselfish. A writer in the *Boston Herald*, reviewing the volume of Mr. Bloch's "The Future of War" just published by Doubleday & McClure, gives admirable expression to the part which unselfishness is to play in the abolition of war. Mr. Bloch no doubt would agree with all this, though it did not fall in the line of his argument to develop this thought. The reviewer says:

"All this is founded on the idea of selfishness, or, at best, self-interest. The author fails entirely to perceive that the true reason why war is becoming impossible is, not that people are enlightened and selfish, but that they are enlightened and unselfish. Civilized people have progressed in humanity to such an extent that they will not stand much longer the reversion to barbarism that war would entail. It is not simply that we love ourselves more than we did and are unwilling to suffer needlessly, but also that we care more about other people, and revolt from the idea of putting them through a vast amount of needless suffering. It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. de Bloch says, that the development of the business relations of the world has gained the ascendancy of the pugnacious spirit; but it is also true that humanitarian motives have advanced immensely, and their influence is steadily and rapidly increasing to the point where the idea of causing the bloodshed which war entails will not be willingly entertained. The soldier is going down, as Mr. de Bloch says, but the human being, as well as the economist, is going up, and all the facts and phases which the author of this book brings together are only by comparison slight causes which will assist in bringing about the final result."

Delegates from different parts of the **Anti-Imperialist Conference.** nation met in an Anti-Imperialist Conference in Chicago on the 17th and 18th of October. Prominent among the speakers were J. Sterling Morton, Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran, J. J. Lentz, Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, George C. Mercer of Philadelphia, Prof. Paul Shorey and Prof. A. H. Tolman of Chicago University, etc. Letters were sent by Hon. George S. Boutwell, Edwin D. Mead and others. The address by Carl Schurz was a masterly treatment of the great problem—the one question—now before the American people. A declaration of principles was unanimously adopted. This declaration denounced the policy of imperialism as hostile to liberty, unconstitutional and tending to militarism. The policy of the present administration was condemned and the cessation of the Philippine war demanded. The coöperation of "all men and women who remain loyal to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States" was invited to assist in the defeat of any person or party that stands for the forcible subjugation of any people," "to oppose the reëlection of all who, in the White House or in Congress, betray American liberty in

the pursuit of American ends." The Conference resulted in the organization of a national Anti-Imperialist League. Branches of the League are to be organized in all parts of the nation. The Boston League, which has heretofore done the chief part of the anti-imperialist propaganda, is hereafter to be a branch of the National League. Hon. George S. Boutwell of Boston is president of the National League, and Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago chairman of the executive committee.

Turkish Restitution. The Sultan of Turkey has issued an imperial irade ordering the rebuilding and repairing, with the assistance of the government, of the churches, monasteries and schools which were destroyed during the Armenian massacres. The edict also orders to be paid sums due to officials or the families of officials who were killed or driven out. The irade pardons fifty-four prisoners, and changes to imprisonment for life the sentences of twenty-four who had been condemned to death. It is a good day when Turkey repents. We shall be glad if the sequel proves that there is a sincere disposition in the Porte to make reparation for the past and to abandon the dire system which has been fruitful of so much repression and woe throughout the Ottoman dominions. Even if the repentance is only for political reasons, it ought to be welcomed. It must have become clear to the Turkish government, during the Hague Peace Conference, that there could be no real friendship between Constantinople and the rest of Europe so long as the régime of tryanny and massacre continued. It will be difficult for the civilized world to put any confidence in these new professions, unless their sincerity be justified by years of "works meet for repentance." But it is Christian to forgive, and if the heart of Turkey should prove to be changed, all Christian people ought to meet her generously rather than to long for the final judgments to fall upon her which cannot have been far away. There is nothing sadder in history than to see a people, no matter what, go out in darkness and ruin because of wickedness and crime. It is the multiplication, by thousands and millions, of individual ruin.

Annual Meeting of the International Peace Bureau. The annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau took place at Berne, Switzerland, September 22 and 23. Representatives were present from forty-six peace societies. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Fredrik Bajer of Denmark, president of the Bureau. Honorary secretary, Mr. Elie Ducommun, read a most interesting report on the occurrences of the year in relation to peace and war. The report treated the subject of the Hague Conference, the Peace Crusade, the new cases of international arbitri-

tration, the relations of Russia and Great Britain in the East, the Fashoda affair, the Philippine war ("the most painful of the events of the period under consideration"), and the Transvaal difficulty. After an earnest discussion of the Transvaal question, telegrams were sent both to Queen Victoria and to President Krüger, imploring a pacific arrangement of the controversy. A strong address was also adopted and sent to Lord Salisbury and the other British ministers. A resolution asking that the signatory powers of the Hague Conference might offer their good offices or mediation in the Transvaal difficulty was sent to the public press of the different countries. After an examination of the text of the Hague Conventions, it was decided to send a circular to the peace societies in the different countries encouraging them to do what they can to secure the ratification of these Conventions, to secure the adherence of the non-signatory powers, and the negotiation of special treaties of obligatory arbitration. A provisional program was drawn up for the Ninth Universal Peace Congress to meet in Paris on the 30th of September next year. The number of members of the commission (board of directors) of the Bureau was raised from nineteen to twenty-six. Seventeen of the old members were re-elected and seven new ones were appointed; namely, Dr. W. Evans Darby of London, Mr. Gaston Moch of Paris, Mr. François Kemény of Budapest, Mr. Baart de la Faille of The Hague, Mr. Giretti of Torre Pellice, Italy, Mr. Henri Morel and Dr. Stein of Berne.

Wasted Genius. Mr. Robert J. Sturdee writes as follows in the *London Herald of Peace* of the enormous waste and loss of thought and genius in the production of modern instruments of war:

"The amount of thought and ingenuity which the instruments of modern warfare have required to produce them is almost incomprehensible. Take the ordinary magazine rifle, a weapon of wonderful mechanism, one which has needed to have much brain power expended in its production, and this solely for the purpose of destroying human life when a fitting opportunity offers itself. Consider the quick-firing and other guns, the shells and torpedoes. Those who understand the last will fully appreciate the genius which produced the torpedo, if they do not appreciate the torpedo itself. The government dockyards are a marvelous illustration of what time and thought can produce. Where can we find a better summary of the wonderful achievements of the inventive power of science than in the consideration of an ironclad in all its details? So strange and amazing do they appear to us that they are almost beyond comprehension. Enormous armaments have utilized enormous genius in their production; and a proof that that genius is wasted lies in the fact that these are soon destroyed in times of war, and in times of peace they soon become out of date and finally obsolete; after which

they are sold for a price ridiculously small in comparison with what they cost. The men who invented these instruments for wholesale slaughter undoubtedly possessed great genius. They used the power they were masters of in the best way for personal gain, but the world has gained nothing—it has lost much. Why, then, were these things invented? The demand created the supply. It was profitable for the inventors to turn their attention to the creation of those things which the nations were frantic to possess. If instruments of war were not demanded they would not supply them, but would produce other and useful and beneficial things. Of course, the genius of these men was of a particular kind, but no one could believe that they were born with a proclivity to invent murderous instruments only. If there were no such thing as war they would have directed their talents to the invention of things that perhaps would have been of the greatest service to mankind. These we might have possessed had we not demanded the absurd engines of destruction instead, thereby losing not only benefits we might have had, but also the genius that could have produced them. Might they not also have produced the means of saving life instead of destroying it? Their unrivaled genius has been employed in perpetuating and making more terrible a relic of barbarism instead of advancing civilization. Our descendants will one day marvel at our tolerating such a system in the same way as we wonder how our ancestors could have tolerated many follies which we have seen and expelled."

The seventeenth annual Indian Conference **A Vanishing Problem.** was held at Lake Mohonk during the second week in October. Mr. Albert K. Smiley's entertainment of the Conference was as regal as ever, and the Mohonk lake, woods and mountains repeated their captivation of all the guests in usual October fashion. The attendance was less than usual on account of the international religious councils and conferences meeting about the same time, but the interest suffered little on this account. The Indian schools and agencies were well represented and the active friends of the Indians were present in good numbers. The Conference was presided over by Dr. Merrill E. Gates, who is now the general secretary of the Indian Commission. Others present were Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, Ex-Senator Dawes, Mr. Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, Darwin R. James, Miss Sibyl Carter, etc. Miss Carter's story of the "Smiley Pottery" enterprise, which seeks to do for Indian men what the lace manufacturing is doing for the women, created so much interest that \$2,000 was subscribed on the spot for carrying it on. Commissioner Jones' report showed that, though there are weak spots in some of the agencies, the nation's care of the Indians was never more satisfactory than at the present time. After having done so much in the earlier years of its existence to make successful the "peace policy" of treating the Indians, the Conference in later years has devoted itself

to such methods of dealing with them on the part of the government as will most speedily break up the reservations, the tribal systems, and turn the Indians into full citizens. So much success is attending these efforts, and the Indians are prospering so well under the new methods, that Dr. Gates in his opening address characterized the whole Indian question as a "vanishing problem."

Under the title of "Our Red Brothers," **Peace Policy of Grant.** John C. Winston & Co. of Philadelphia have published an interesting volume of 366 pages, by Lawrie Tatum of Springdale, Ia., treating of the peace policy of President Grant in dealing with the Indians. The book also gives many interesting and instructive events in the life of the author while he was in the Indian country, among the Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas. Lawrie Tatum was one of the original nine Indian agents from among the Friends appointed by the government in 1869, when the then new peace policy, which had been recommended by the Friends, was adopted and put into practice. He was one of the most successful of the agents in dealing with the red men during the ten years while the Friends were in official connection with the Indian department of the government. The work done by the Friends in these ten years put the treatment of the Indians on an entirely new plane, and the policy inaugurated by them, though not always faithfully adhered to, has never been abandoned, and the results in the civilization of the Indians have been very marked. Indian wars have been but little known since. Those interested in the study of Indian history, not only during this transition period, but since, will find Lawrie Tatum's book a most valuable aid. The book is illustrated with a portrait of the author and with fifteen other illustrations.

International Commercial Congress. One of the important international events of the past month was the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia. Four hundred delegates were present from different countries, twenty of them officially representing as many nations, and the rest representing commercial bodies. The audiences were large, being estimated at nearly four thousand. There was much expression of international goodwill in the opening addresses by delegates from various countries. Ex-Speaker Reed presided the second day and gave strong expression to the oneness of humanity and the community of human interests. The same thought was emphasized by the Chinese ambassador at Washington, Wu Ting Fang. Strong addresses on commercial relations were made, prominent among which were those of ex-Governor

Stone and Mr. Sternburgh of Pennsylvania. These and other addresses showed the drift of public sentiment toward greater freedom of international trade and closer commercial relations between different countries. Next to religion, commerce, if it is carried on in a clean and fraternal way, is the great civilizer. Such congresses as that at Philadelphia are among the most encouraging signs of the realization of the brotherhood of the world.

Mrs. Ruth H. Spray, the efficient and earnest **Work in Colorado.** superintendent of the peace department of the Colorado W. C. T. U., has succeeded in creating much interest in the cause of peace in her state. Her annual report, read at the State Convention of the W. C. T. U. on September 22, was published in full in the October number of the *W. C. T. U. Messenger*, Highlands, Colorado. The report shows that much good work was done by the local superintendents in different parts of the state, in the way of securing the preparation of peace sermons, Bible readings, essays in schools, children's Sunday school programs, mothers' meetings, articles in the newspapers, etc. Mrs. Spray distributed, or had distributed, many thousand pages of peace literature. Petitions were circulated by her asking the President to take measures to stop the war in the Philippines. These petitions were, though not largely, yet influentially signed. Many of those who refused to sign afterwards expressed regret that they had not done so. Speaking of this effort Mrs. Spray says: "Wherever that anti-war petition found lodgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, it proved a great agitator. And that is after all the thing most needed in our department of peace and arbitration. So many people have never thought on these lines. What we peace advocates wish more than all else is that you investigate this subject for yourselves." Speaking of the unpopularity of the department she says: "My department unpopular? I cannot doubt it. And yet why should it be? Do you know, my dear sisters, that the great world's conference held at The Hague last summer is the only conference to which all the great powers ever sent delegates? And the object of that world's conference was wholly, yes exclusively, in the interests of the subject of my department — no, not my department, but our department, which is as world-wide as our Woman's Christian Temperance Union." She further says: "It is not any particular war alone, but all war, that the W. C. T. U. is fighting in its peaceful way." Alluding to the vast amounts of beer and whiskey which this country is now shipping to the Philippines, Mrs. Spray declares (and every sane woman and man in the nation will agree with the utterance) that "We cannot give sanction to methods of civilization which would

shoot down one-half the inhabitants of those benighted islands, while we make the other half too drunk to bury their comrades."

We have received from Senator Des-Senator Descamps' camps of Belgium, chairman of the Report.

Arbitration Drafting Committee of the Hague Conference, a copy of the report of his committee made to the Conference. It is a beautifully printed, large folio pamphlet of one hundred pages. It contains the "Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," with the exposition of the different articles made by Senator Descamps in his report. This exposition, as the president of the Conference said when he heard it, is a most valuable commentary on the most important document ever drafted by an international conference. It explains the meaning, purpose and scope of the articles as they were developed during the days and weeks of discussion in committee. The pamphlet contains also the proposals submitted to the Conference by Russia, the rules of procedure of the Anglo-Venezuelan tribunal submitted by Mr. de Martens, the British proposals, the American proposals, and the amendment to the Russian proposals submitted by Count Nigra of the Italian delegation. It includes also an important document on mediation and arbitration drawn up by Mr. Descamps at the request of the Arbitration Commission of the Conference. This document contains the principles of international law governing mediation and arbitration in a general way, and also a list of the special commercial and other treaties into which an arbitral clause has been introduced.

Brevities.

. . . The Doubleday & McClure Co. of New York have published a translation of the sixth and last volume of J. S. Bloch's great work on "The Future of War in its Technical, Economical and Political Relations." It has a preface by W. T. Stead. Price, \$2.00.

. . . The estimates for the navy for the next fiscal year, which will be submitted to Congress this winter, amount to over \$73,000,000, or nearly fifty per cent. greater than the expenses for the present year.

. . . Senator Hoar, on his recent return from England, when asked what the opinion of Englishmen regarding the Philippine policy of the United States is, replied: "They are laughing in their sleeves about us."

. . . "Come forth out of thy royal chamber, O Prince of Peace! O Prince of all the kings of the earth, put on the visible robes of thy majesty, take up the unlimited scepter which thy Father hath bequeathed to thee! For now the church, thy bride, is calling thee, and all the turbulent, warring nations of the world sigh for peace, and sigh to be redeemed."—*Milton*.

. . . The Filipinos have a horror of intoxicating beverages, and have not allowed the sale of them in their

towns. Since its occupancy by the United States forces, Manila has become a rum-hole with more than four hundred saloons. "Is this the civilization you bring?" asked a cultured native of an American. "But the war "civilizers" swallow all this side-iniquity without a blush."

. . . The secretary of the American Peace Society, Benjamin F. Trueblood, was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors of the International Peace Bureau at the annual meeting held at Berne on the twenty-second of September.

. . . The Dutch Union for Peace and the Freedom of International Commerce, which has seven hundred members in Holland, has just elected Henri Dunant, founder of the work of the Red Cross, its honorary president.

. . . The French artillery of to-day is held by competent authorities to be at least one hundred and sixteen times as deadly as the batteries which went into action in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

. . . Negotiations are again in progress for the settlement of the Samoan trouble. This time there is talk of dividing the islands between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, as the only solution of the problem.

. . . More than five thousand horses and mules have been, or are soon to be, shipped to Manila for service in the United States army. Nearly twenty thousand horses are in process of shipment to South Africa for the use of the English against the Boers.

. . . A young American sportsman recently shot a deer in the Adirondacks with a dum-dum, or soft-nosed bullet. The orifice where the bullet entered was the size of his little finger; where it came out, as big as his two fists. He says he felt like a criminal when he saw it. Every Englishman who puts that kind of a hole through a Boer will feel himself a glorious hero! Will he?

. . . Pension Commissioner Evans has made the statement that twenty thousand claims for pensions on account of the Spanish War have already been filed in his office. Forty thousand soldiers were engaged in actual service in the war. Hence, either one-half of them were killed or permanently disabled, or else the claims filed with Commissioner Evans represent an appalling amount of lying and deceit. What may we expect from the Philippine War?

. . . The *Peacemaker* (Philadelphia) for September and October contains an extended and interesting account of the Mystic Peace Convention held at the last of August. It gives the annual address of the president, Alfred H. Love, the annual report of the Universal Peace Union, and digests of the addresses of Benjamin F. Trueblood, Dr. W. Evans Darby, William Lloyd Garrison, Dr. S. F. Hershey, Gamaliel Bradford and others.

. . . "Our country is the world, our countrymen all mankind. We love the land of our nativity only as we love all other lands. The interests, rights and liberties of American citizens are no more dear to us than are those of the whole human race."—*Boston Peace Convention, 1838*.

. . . "Brute courage is a drug. Men who hold life cheap and hesitate not to face the cannon's mouth, who lead a forlorn hope to blockade an enemy's harbor, who